

THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1902

Telephone Calls (Old and New).

Business Office, 238 1/2 Editorial Rooms, 240

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY CARRIER—INDIANAPOLIS AND SUBURBS.
Daily, Sunday included, 50 cents per month.
Single copies, 2 cents.
Sundays, without Sunday, 12 cents per month.
Single copies, 2 cents.
Sundays, 5 cents.
BY AGENTS ELSEWHERE.
Daily, per week, 10 cents.
Daily, Sunday included, per week, 15 cents.
Sundays, per issue, 5 cents.

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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails

in the United States should put on an eight-page

stamp, twelve-page stamp, 10-cent stamp, 20-

cent stamp, twenty-four page stamp, 40-

cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double

the rate.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must be in order to receive attention,

be accompanied by the name and address of the

writer.

Rejected manuscripts will not be returned un-

less postage is enclosed for that purpose.

Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis,

Ind., postoffice.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Can be found at the following places:

NEW YORK—Astor House.

CHICAGO—Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217

Dearborn street, Auditorium Annex Hotel,

Dearborn Station News Stand.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine

street.

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street.

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street.

If Postmaster General Payne keeps up

the gait he has taken, he will destroy all

the reputation as a spokesman which the

Wisconsin reformers have given him.

It is estimated that Senator Teller's

speech on the Philippines will cover nearly

as much space in the Congressional Record

as his great effort in favor of 16 to 1. And

it will be about as effective.

The police arrangements for the protection

of Prince Henry while in this country are

said to be very thorough. Any injury to

him while the guest of the United States

would be a deplorable event.

The unexpectedly prompt disposal of

the war-tax question by the House opens

the way for speedy consideration of the

Cuban reciprocity question, which the Pres-

ident urged should follow the other.

Hon. John Barrett, St. Louis world's

fair commissioner to Asia, pronounces Siam

the most interesting country of the globe

and King Chulalongkorn "the ablest states-

man in Asia." Western people are just

beginning to learn that there are able

statesmen in Asia.

German-Americans are very independent

voters, and it would not be surprising if

Congressman Wheeler's speech making

contemptuous allusions to Prince Henry

should cost the Democratic party thou-

sands of votes. The Democratic organ in

this city says Wheeler "came very near

hitting the nail on the head."

The St. Louis Republic, Democratic but

patriotic, roasts Congressman Wheeler,

of Kentucky, for what it calls his shallow

and ill-bred speech in the House a few days

ago. "If Democracy," it says, "is so feebly

implanted in American bosoms that the

courteous treatment of such a man as

Prince Henry threatens to impair our na-

tional characteristic, then we are truly in a

bad way."

A statement prepared by the Treasury

Department shows that the debt of the

United States, which in 1865 was \$3.25 per

capita, was in 1901 only \$1.45 per capita,

and that the annual interest charge,

which was \$1.29 per capita in 1865, was

38 cents per capita in 1901. In 1865 the gov-

ernment was paying from 4 to 7-10 per

cent interest on its indebtedness, while in

1901 half of the entire debt drew only 2

per cent interest. It may be remarked in-

cidentally that these results are due to Re-

publican financing and administration.

Prudent Democrats may see the necessity

of having the views of Representative

Wheeler, of Kentucky, repudiated, since

silence may be interpreted as a tacit in-

dorsement. There are thousands of men

in this country with votes to whom re-

sponds to a great deal. The epithet "little

Dutchman" cannot be otherwise than of-

fensive to German-born people in this coun-

try. For that reason it may be expected

that some action will be taken by Demo-

crats in Congress designed to show that

they have no sympathy with the boor of

Kentucky.

The success of the Methodists in raising

a large amount of money for a hospital, to

be built and controlled by that denomina-

tion, furnishes another example of the ca-

pacity of religious denominations to carry

into execution extensive and expensive

plans for the relief of humanity. If a sim-

ilar project had been undertaken by a few

public-spirited men without the aid of a

denomination it would in all probability

have failed. But through the organization

of a great church, with its many thousands

of communicants, each inspired by its mem-

bers and by faith in its mission, the

humblest becomes a contributor. At the

present time the State and the wealthy are

supporting the universities and colleges of

the country, while the high school has

taken the place of the academy, yet it

should be gratefully remembered that most

of the higher institutions of learning upon

which the country depends for its educated

men were founded and sustained by re-

ligious denominations. Their academies

were scattered over the new country doing

a grand work long before the public

thought it could support a high school.

The Democrats in the House gave the

country a mild surprise by asking that the

bill repealing the war taxes be put upon its

passage by unanimous consent. Ostensibly,

this was done because the majority had

decided to have the fate of the bill deter-

mined without an amendment and after two

days' debate. Two days' debate seems to be

ample time for consideration of such a

measure; indeed, the action of the minority

leads to the conclusion that it is more than

was needed, unless there should be time to

debate the entire tariff question. Conse-

quently, a bill over which Republicans ex-

pected to see a hot battle has been passed

without a dissenting vote. It is possible

the Democrats feared that the attention

which Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, has

evoked might inspire him to make another

attack. While there are items in the war

revenue act which could stand without in-

flaming injury upon those who pay the

taxes, the House leaders deemed it better

to wipe out the last vestige of the taxes im-

posed in 1898 to meet the extra expen-

ditures of the Spanish war. It is fortunate

that the condition of the public service

no longer requires the collection of a special

war revenue.

ABSURDITIES OF THE FOES OF CUBA.

The Detroit Journal gave considerable

space, a few days ago, to the publication

of the statements made by those interested

in the beet-sugar industry in Michigan. The

gist of the statements is that while the en-

terprise has made some progress in that

State it is about to make marvelous pro-

gress hereafter if the tariff on Cuban sugar

is not reduced. It has always been thus

with the sugar-beet bantling—remarkable

for what it is going to be. If any ad-

vantage is given to Cuba thousands of

farmers will not plant a sugar-beet seed

next spring. And yet we are importing

1,600,000 tons of sugar, and will import as

much annually if not more as the years

past, judging from the experience of the

last decade. Do the promoters of the beet-

sugar industry or experiment in this coun-

try imagine that the sensible people of the

United States will believe their assumption

that the reduction of the sugar duty 25 per

cent on Cuba's 700,000 tons will affect the

duty on the other 90,000 tons which must

be imported? It is a specific duty—so much

on the pound regardless of the price. Will

not the price of sugar depend just upon

the same upon the quantity upon which the

highest duty is paid whether that quantity

is 1,600,000 tons or 900,000? Of course it will;

and those who are assuming the contrary

are counting upon the ignorance of the

American people. The chief argument of

the beet-sugar promoters is that reducing

the duty on Cuban sugar 25 per cent. will

cause the specific duty on three-fourths of

the sugar imported to shrink.

The public cannot be expected to accept

without outside evidence the statements

of the beet-sugar promoters. Two years

ago the chief promoter demonstrated that

if sugar were admitted free of duty the

beet-sugar interest could successfully com-

pete with the world. Now he declares that

the industry will be throttled unless the

present duty on raw sugars, over 100 per

cent, shall be continued, presumably until

the end of time. Those who have made

the summaries of the work of the industry

in Michigan as published by the Detroit

Journal seem to have the same unfortu-

nate looseness when dealing with figures. A

few weeks ago the number of persons em-

ployed by the beet-sugar industry was put

at 34,000; now the number is \$5,000. One

says that the duty 100 per cent. on raw

sugar is necessary to maintain the stand-

ard of American wages, while another

says the vast amount of hand cultivation

is done by farmers' boys, to whom a small

compensation is paid. Which of these

statements is true? The master of the Na-

tional Grange goes before the ways and

means committee and speaks favorably of

beet-sugar culture; it is announced that

500,000 farmers protest against a reduction

of the duty on Cuban sugar because they

are members of that organization, when

all the interest which 90 per cent. of the

farmers have in the beet-sugar experiment

is that, so long as the present duty of over

100 per cent. is retained, they will pay

nearly two prices for the sugar they con-

sume. It is because of the vicious attacks

upon the proposition to aid Cuba and upon

the men who favor what they regard as

justice to Cuba that a few of the conflict-

ing statements of the Oxnard promoters

are given.

REORGANIZING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The banquet in Brooklyn, Saturday night,

in honor of the memory of Samuel J. Tilden

was evidently planned as part of the

reorganizing or resurrecting process which

some of the party leaders are trying to in-

augurate. There is no particular reason

why Mr. Tilden should be canonized as a

political saint, though he was far superior

to any of the present-day Democratic lead-

ers. As the reorganizers were looking for

an anniversary his birthday would serve as

well as any other. Whatever he may have

been in other respects, he was a sound-

money man, and no party whip or per-

suasion could ever have made him sup-

port the Democratic platforms of recent

years.

The principal orator of the occasion at

the Brooklyn banquet was Hon. Bourke

Cockran, who keeps speeches in stock. Mr.

Cockran is always brilliant and some-

times logical, but he never allows facts to

interfere with his periods. On this occasion

he dwelt lovingly on the past history

of the Democratic party, showing what a

hard party it was to kill and what a habit

it had of pulling itself together and carry-

ing elections in spite of previous defeats.

Something could of course be said on that

line, and Mr. Cockran said it well. He

failed to say, however, what is true, that

the party has always been more useful in

defeat than in victory. Out of power it

serves as a check and brake on the Re-

publican party, but in power it invariably

develops utter incompetence. The country

could hardly get along without the Demo-

cracy as a party of opposition, but with

Democracy as the party of administration

it could not get along at all.

Attempting to analyze the reason why

differences of opinion among Republicans

did not prevent the party from succeeding

at the polls, while differences much less

serious would rend the Democratic party

in pieces, Mr. Cockran said:

The reason is perfectly plain. Repub-

licans are in politics for themselves. Dem-

ocrats for their country. Republicans seek

power to enforce principles. Democrats

allow nothing to interfere with success in

getting possession of office. Democrats will

sacrifice all prospects of office rather than

suppress or compromise an opinion.

This illustrates Mr. Cockran's happy fac-

ility in substituting phrases for facts, and

of conveying misinformation in the most

approved epigrammatic style. If the Re-

publicans are in politics for themselves

only, how does it happen that the country

owes every important achievement of the

last forty years, and all its prosperity and

progress during that period to the Re-

publican party? And if Democrats prefer

principles to power, why did they nomi-

nate a lifelong abolitionist for President

in 1872 and accept the dictation and lead-

ership of Populists in 1896 and 1900? Never-

theless, Mr. Cockran made a good speech

for a Democratic audience, and when he

assured them that "the defeat of the Re-

publican party is essential to the safety

of the Republic" they probably believed

him. Yet, somehow or other, the Republic

always gets along vastly better under Re-

publican rule than it does under Demo-

cratic. What the Democratic party needs

more than organization is more sympathy

with modern progress and a revival of

genuine patriotism.

MR. SCHWAB'S REPORT.

The interview published in yesterday's

Journal with Mr. Charles M. Schwab, pres-

ident of the United States Steel Corpora-

tion, who has just returned after an ab-

sence of nearly two months in Europe, was

full of interest for his countrymen. Few

Americans who go abroad get as good an

inside view of the current of European life

as Mr. Schwab did. Most Americans who

do Europe meet scarcely anybody outside

of hotels and railroad trains, and their

casual contact with shopkeepers does not

add much to their stock of information.

The average congressman who goes abroad

has no facilities for getting in touch with

representative foreigners, and the views

concerning European affairs which he

brings back were probably formed before

he went away. Mr. Schwab met men of

1,600,000 tons of sugar, and will import as

much annually if not more as the years

past, judging from the experience of the

last decade. Do the promoters of the beet-

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ing statements of the Oxnard promoters

are given.

The convention of the League of Amer-

ican Wheelmen, in Connecticut last week,

was a dismal failure. It was very like a

failure when held here several years ago,

when the membership was 100,000 instead

of 10,000, as at present. At one time there

were fifty papers devoted to cycling in-

terests; now there is but one. A few years

ago there were clubs by the hundreds, but

no one hears of them to-day. This fail-

ing off an exchange attributes to a lack of

advertising—to a failure to keep wheeling

before the public. The real cause of the

decline is that cycling has ceased to be a

fad or general recreation. Tens of thou-

sands of people rode wheels because every-

body else did. By degrees young people

and older began to discover that cycling

was a wearisome recreation and began to

drop it. Now the bicycle is used by those

who desire to save time in business. The

person who can get to his employment in

less time or whose occupation requires him

to go from place to place about town will

always have a wheel. As there are tens

of thousands of such, there will always be

a good demand for good machines at fair

prices, but not one-fifth the demand there

was for them five or six years ago. No

advertising or keeping bicycling before the

public could have arrested the decline in

the use of the wheel when it set in. Peo-

ple no longer used it for recreation.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S LAST WEEKLY REVIEW

of trade said in the Iron and Steel Indus-

try "It is now being demonstrated that

there is such a thing as too much pros-

perity. During the last few years there

has been such a marvelous expansion in

domestic business that the capacity of

furnaces and mills, as well as transporting

facilities, have failed to keep pace. The

result is a gradual falling behind with

liveries and a tendency of buyers to send

orders abroad whenever needs are urgent."

Interesting confirmation of this is found

in a statement by the president of the American

Shipbuilding Company, who says that

if the mines can produce it and the facil-

ities for transportation can carry it, the

production of iron ore in the lake region

the present year will exceed 25,000,000 tons.

"The weak point," he adds, "is in the

transportation facilities from the docks to

the furnaces. The railroads have not

enough cars and locomotives. Never in

my long experience in the iron trade have

I seen such a condition of affairs as exists

to-day. The demand for material is such

that the trade is actually congested."

It is probably the first time in the history

of the world that any country had more pro-

sperity than it could carry.

The news of the death of C. F. R. Wap-

pennans will be received with sincere re-

spect and respect. After honorable service

in the United States navy during the civil

war Mr. Wappennans continued in the

signal service and was for many years the

first chief of the United States

Weather Bureau at this point. He was a

faithful member of the Loyal Legion and

an ardent American. On his retirement

from the government service a few months

ago he went to Germany to visit relatives,

intending to return to this city for perma-

nent residence.

THE HUMORISTS.

New Literary Section.

New York Sun.

"She expects to cut a dash in literature."

"Yes, her idea is to write a realistic sea novel

and spell out all the swear words."

An Annoying Question.

Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Teddy—Mamma, Tommy knocked me down

on the way home from school to-day. (After a

pause.) But I gave him a bat in the eye!

Mamma—Before he knocked you down, Teddy,

or afterward?

Less Trouble.

Washington Star.

"Cholly Chubb is raising a mustache," said

one young woman.

"I hadn't noticed it," said the other.

"Probably not. He's raising it on his valet.

Not nearly so much trouble, and he can watch

it grow."

From Bad to Worse.

Chicago News.

Mye—I believe we will follow the same oc-

cupation in the next world that we do here on

earth.

Gyer—Get out! What would plumbers do in a

place where the water can't be turned on? Free-

ze—even if there was any water?

It Didn't Work.

Baltimore American.

"I read an article on 'The Management of

Business' in the *Lancet* and I was so impres-

sioned that the surest way to put a man into a

good humor was to have an elegant dinner wait-

ing for him when he came home from work,"

said Mrs. Trillitt.

"Did you make the experiment?" asked

Mr. Duzitt.

"Yes, and he has been mad ever since because

of the expense of the dinner."

A Case Requiring Management.

Chicago Tribune.

"Is there a way?" Inquired the young woman

with the camera, "to keep the chemicals from

ruining my finger nails?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the dealer in photo-

graphers' supplies. "Every time you get any

new plates or film, take some Patagonian soap